THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WARHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 27, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to club raisers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as

its name indicates, composed of pure silver | portion to the reduction of the revenue and nickel to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

OHIO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' OR-PHANS.

The new Board of Trustees Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, under appointment of Gov. Campbell, met at the Home March 18. The members are Gen. A. Rice, Ottawa; Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Canton; Gen. Jones, Delaware; ex-Lieut.-Gov. W. C. Lyon, Newark; Col. G. A. Hartley, Xenia. The Board organized by electing Gen. Rice President, after which Gen. Charles L. Young, of Toledo, Past Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., was elected Superintendent, and Cora Day Young, Past National Senior Vice President, W.R.C., Matron, by a unanimous vote of the Board.

The Ohio Orphans' Home, with its 28 cottages and 1,100 inmates, is one of the most important institutions of the State, and one of which Ohio is justly proud. The Trustees are congratulated from every side upon the choice made, and the leading jourmals of the State, of both parties, commend in highest terms the appointments made.

Gen. C. L. Young entered the army in 1861 in the Excelsior Brigade and served until the close of the war, doing gallant service on the staffs of Gens. Hooker and Sickles, Army of the Potomac. He carries a serious wound since the battle of Chancellorsville. He is an active Grand Army man, member of the Loyal Legion and President of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, a courteous gentleman and actively devoted to the interests of his old comrades-in-arms and their erphan children. Cora Day Young has for a score of years been prominent in Toledo charities and in Relief Corps circles, State and National; none has a nobler record. Forsyth Corps, No. 1, Toledo, have forwarded a vote of thanks to the Board of Trustees upon appointments named.

THE LOGAN MONUMENT PUND.

The following contributions to the Logan Monument Fund have been received since our last report:

Mansfield Post, No. 181, Ayresville, Mo... \$19 00 A. S. Williams Post, No. 40, Charlotte, Jacob Schufer Post, No. 163, Minneapolis,

Previously ackowledged

THE Jovish Messenger figures out that there are from 100,000 to 150,000 Jews in the city of New York, or about one-tenth of the population. The visitor to the city who studies the signboards and the crowds in the

hotels will think this a mighty low esti-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.

WE sympathize with the movement of various trade organizations to prohibit any but American citizens being employed on public works. A man who does not think enough of this country to become a citizen and accept the responsibilities and burdens of citizenship, has no right to any of the benefits and privileges given by it. All the work, wages and gains of the country belong of right to the people who are part and parcel of ourselves.

It is a duty you owe to your comrades to get at least one new subscriber for THE NATIONAL AN OPEN LETTER.

Hon, Wm. McKinley, ir., Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

mates which have an authoritative air that the revised tariff schedule prepared by your committee, and which will be presented and advocated by you, will reduce the revenues in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000.

The announcement of such a radical onslaught upon the National income is received by millions of thoughtful, patriotic people with the gravest concern. It at once recalls to them the serious menace to our common prosperity contained in the Mill label on the last paper received, and specify any cor- bill, a measure upon which they expressed their decided disapprobation in the National election of 1888. A fair measure of the matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive emphasis of their disapproval is furnished only. We do not return communications or manu- by the fact that the author of that unpopular measure, who, in the last House, stood in your present place at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, now occupies the 10th place upon it, with the Speaker of the last House-also conspicuous for hi radical revenue reduction ideas-occupying the ninth place.

> In the election referred to, which is the most recent expression of the people's views on the subject, they manifested unmistakably their belief that the clamor about excessive revenues and surplus was sensational clap-trap, to mask the insidious designs of the Free Traders against the prosperity of the country. They also rightly felt that such a raid upon the protective system could not fail to produce widespread disaster. The mere possibility that a measure could prevail which would reduce the profits on manufacturing out of all proand the avowed object of which was to send to Europe hundreds of millions of dollars per annum now spent at home, was sufficient to chill every fountain of enterprise, and awaken the strongest opposition. In every part of the country the people are struggling under the disadvantages incident to new enterprises to build up factories which will give employment to their fellow-citizens and furnish profitable markets for their farm products and raw materials. Their success in these efforts is not so great as to enable them to look with indifference upon legislation intended to bring them into still sharper competition with the longestablished factories and pauper labor of Europe, and to send out of the country vast sums which should be expended in the

purchase of American goods. While it is true, Mr. Chairman, that your bill, as it is understood, differs widely from that of Mr. Mills, and is especially free from its malignant hostility to Northern manufacturing, yet it does not seem possible that anything like the amount of reduction it is said to contemplate in the revenues can be made without great and vital detriment to every interest in the country. Sixty milion dollars is about one-sixth the entire revenues of the Nation. They mean even more than that proportion of protection and encouragement to our industries. Can you believe that there can be a reduction of much as 10 per cent, without raining factories and interests in every community which are now of the highest importance to their several localities, and furnish employment, wages and local markets for millions? Are you aware of any number of factories which are so prosperous as to be able to stand such a reduction of their present profits without closing their doors? If you are we congratulate you upon the possession of exceptionally pleasant knowledge, which is not shared by any other man within our 12,089 92

> \$750,000,000 worth of goods. This is \$13 a piece for every man, woman and childhigh and low, white and black, in palaces or hovels, in pleasant homes or prisons, insane asylums or poorhouses of the whole country. Five is usually assumed as the size of the average American family. Or this basis the average family sends abroad every year the large sum of \$65. As the average income of our families is not excess of \$300, it will be seen that fully one-fifth of our earnings is spent abroad, and so lost to the country. We ask you why it is desirable to increase this tribute paid to Europe and Asia by encouraging still heavier purchases of their products? Is money so abundant with us that we must enrich foreigners with our surplus? The Western farmers, struggling to pay 4 per

> cent. per month interest on short-time loans,

We are now buying abroad every year

will hardly take this view of the matter. Have we so much more work than we can do that we want to give employment to the pauper myriads of Europe and Asia? The SIR: The public journals contain esti- laboring men of this country, organized for their own protection, will answer you emphatically in the negative.

It is believed that a large portion of this

reduction will come from a diminution of the duties on sugar. It is very "catchy" to talk about "giving the poor man a free breakfast table," but like most catchy things, this it is a delusion. We adopted it to our hurt in the case of coffee. The moment we took the duty off coffee Brazil put an export duty of the same amount on it, and built a navy with the proceeds of our folly. The poor man's breakfast table is no freer than it ever was. The only difference is that instead of his contribution going into the treasury of his own country, whence it would comes back to him in some shape or another, it goes to a foreign government, and is permanently lost. It will be the same with sugar. Taking off millions of dollars of duties will not cheapen any poor man's cup of coffee, or lessen the cost of the cake his children eat. It will simply put that much more money into the pockets of the Spanish grandees who bleed Cuba. The price of sugar will remain the same. The only difference will be that the cent a pound which it is proposed to take off will go into the coffers of the corrupt court ring at Madrid, instead of into the United States Treasury. The poor negroes who raise the sugar wil not even get any better wages. They will have to continue to work as they always have been forced to work, for no more than will barely keep body and soul tegether. The rapacious, insolent and infinitely corrupt Madrid grandees will be the sole bene-

ficiaries of our folly. These are some of the economic objections to the proposed reduction. There are others even stronger. One year from next September \$116,477,250 of 41 per cent. bonds become due. Where is the money coming from to pay them, if the reduction takes place? In 1907, \$618,443,950 of 4 per cents. become due. What provision is being made to meet them?

We have reserved the strongest objection

till the last. There is due the men who

saved this Nation, and to their widows and orphans, a vast debt, much more sacred and binding than that due the men who lent money to the Government. The full payment of this debt has been as firmly pledged by the people as it was possible to make a pledge. Its immediate payment was the main issue of the last election. You, as well as the President and the majority in the House, which placed you in your present responsible position, were elected on that issue. Justice to the veterans and no tinkering with the protective system were the sole questions before the people. This payment must be made now, if ever, before death removes the veteran creditors beyond reach of earthly justice. Therefore, the veterans who have grown old and gray waiting for justice, their countless friends, who have burned with shame at the national dishonor involved in their treatthe millions more of our citizens whose prosperity-whose daily bread even-is concerned in the maintenance of our present protective policy, beg that you will forbear from any attempt at reducing the revenues. It will not be necessary, so far as the soldiers are concerned, to maintain the National income at the present figures for more than a few years. The pension roll will soon begin to decrease very rapidly. [The country can certainly wait that time for them, who have waited so patiently a quarter of a century for it. In the name of those men, and of the other classes we have named, we earnestly ask of you to refrain from diminishing the Nation's ability to pay its debts until it has paid them in full-to soldier and bondholder

Very respectfully,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE ex-Confederates in the House of Representatives got off during the discus sion of the Pension Appropriation Bill, their customary chestnuts about the enormous number of Yankee soldiers they must have killed and wounded to produce such an immense pension list. The bad taste of this is simply frightful. It is the last thing in the world they should allude to. Heaven knows, no people claiming to be civilized ever inflicted so many wanton barbarities upon Union soldiers as the so-called chivalry in their crusade for slavery. If for the credit of the American name the people of the North agree to forget these enormities, the late rebels should not be those to awaken the frightful memories of starvation in prisonpens, massacres in the field, and assassination by stealth.

THE PENSION EXPENDITURES. The \$103,371,709 which the House of Representatives has voted to appropriate for pensions for the ensuing year is far in excess of the annual value of the pension roll. That, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Pensions, is but \$64,246, 552.36, leaving \$39,125,156.64 to be otherwise accounted for. Of this about \$8,000,000 is to make good the deficiency saddled on this Administration by its predecessor in order to make a false showing of economy, and the remaining \$31,000,000 is for the payment of claims which have been hanging in the Pension Bureau for from 2 to 27 years, and have only been recently allowed. When the United States gets down to a business-like promptness in adjusting claims against it the annual pension figures will be

rapidly reduced. But the expenditure of this great sum will be of incalculable benefit to the whole country. It will put ready money into circulation everywhere, and every man, woman and child in the country will get a share of the benefit. It will not fall into the vaults of the money lords, as the payments to bondholders and other favored classes do, but go directly into the pockets of the whole people. It will pay off thousands of mortgages upon little farms and homes. It will liquidate tens of thousands of accounts due grocers, shoemakers, dry-goods men, physicians, landlords, and so on. It will go out in hundreds of thousands of rills to the workingmen, the farmers, the small-dealers, and will quicken the current of business everywhere, and give a fresh impetus to the tide of general prosperity.

THE death of Gen. Crook removed another historic character from the view of the present generation. The number of our gallant old Army and corps commanders has become sadly reduced. Gens. Schofield, Howard, Stanley, Miles and Gibbon are now the only ones which appear on the active list of the Army. Gen. Crook's death at a time when he should have been in his prime is another illustration of how the terrible strains of battle and the march make irreparable ravages on the vital powers. There is little doubt that, with his constitution and heredity, if he had lived a peaceful life he would have been with us a score of years longer. But he died as Grant, Thomas, Sheridan, Meade, Logan, and hundreds of thousands of less prominent soldiers of the rebellion have died, because the awful strains of war had sapped his vitality until its strength and elasticity were gone, and he succumbed to the first additional draft upon

THE CANNONERR'S STORY.

The correspondence relating to the Story of a Cannoneer has reached such enormous proportions that we could not find room to publish a twentieth part of it; over 1,500 contributions being now on file in addition to those we have printed. In fact the total volume of this correspondence is much greater than the story itself. The great bulk of this matter is both interesting and much historical value. Occasionally some veteran has allowed his temper the best of him, and has adto get in language Cannoneer more suited to camp life than correspondence, but in the main, the letters show a high average of intelligence, discernment and ability on the part of the writers. We do not hesitate to say that the Cannoneer's story has called out a more copious and valuable range of personal observation and reminiscence than any other serial war sketch ever published, and we consider the mass of letters we have on file among the

of the Army of the Potomac extant, EUROPEAN royalty is a sick crowd. The King of Portugal recently passed away at an age when he should have been in hi prime. His son, who succeded to the crown, is a weakly youth, who may vanish from the scene as suddenly as his cousin, the young King of Spain, did. Many physicians think that it will only be a few years at farthest before the Emperor of Germany develops the hereditary madness which drove his great-uncle from the throne, and finally into his grave. The King of Italy is paying the customary price for a luxuriant crop of wild oats, by a wrecked constitution and a score of deep-seated maladies. Now comes the news that the Prince of Wales has been warned by his physicians that he has Bright's disease incurably fastened upon him, and that the chances are against his living through another year. This has turned attention to his eldest son, Albert Victor, and English papers do not hesitate to speak most disparagingly of that young man's intellect. They say that the Oneen his grandmother, has so low an opinion of his ability that she will insist on his not marrying, so that the royal line may be continued through the descendants of his brother George, who is much brighter. So it appears that kingly blood does not insure either average brains or average health.

CANADA is suffering from a condition o things similar to that which prevailed in this country before the establishment of the National Bank system. The banks in the various Provinces strive to circulate their bills as far from home as possible, so that they will not be presented for redemption. But the difficulty with this is that the farther they get from home the greater the discount on them and the loss to the unfortunate holders. The bankers are now talking of locating clearing-houses at various central points, which will exchange all notes at par, and make periodical remittances of those of each bank to it for redemption. The weak and speculative among the bankers will, of course, resist the adoption of this scheme. So will the brokers, who make their money by shaving bank bills. Canada's wisest course would be to annex herself to this country, which would relieve her of this trouble, as well as of many others.

THE BAY STATE'S "BLACKBERRY PICK- of whom 77 were killed and 216 died from ERS."-III.

The 20th Mass.-Cols. Wm. R. Lee, Francis W. Palfrey, Paul Revere (killed), and George N. Macy-was organized at Readville, Sept. 4, 1861, and left the State with 600 men. On Oct. | in Baltimore, in command. He resigned July 27, 21 it was involved in the disaster at Ball's Bluff, having crossed the river to the Virginia side to support the 15th Mass., which was being heavily attacked by overwhelming numbers. Only one-third of those who crossed the river returned to the Maryland shore, 15 having been tilled, 44 wounded and 135 were missing, many 31st Mass., 21st Ind., 6th Mich., 4th Wis., and of whom were drowned. The Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and several other officers were taken prisoners, and two Lieutenants were drowned. The regiment went on to the Peninsula in Gen. N. T. J. Dana's Brigade, of Sedgwick's formed part of the garrison at the city until it Division. It took 400 men into action at Antietam, of whom it lost 141 wounded and miss- teenth Corps for operations in the field. At ing. At Fredericksburg it crossed with the 7th | the call for re-enlistment as veterans, 560 of its Mich. and 19th Mass., to dislodge the rebel sharpshooters stationed in the town. It lost ber than of any other regiment. It came with heavily in driving the rebels out of Fredericks- the Nineteenth Corps to the Shenandoah Valburg, and the subsequent assault on the works | ley, and at the Opequan lost quite heavily, but in the rear of the city. Altogether 35 men in the absence of a report the exact figures were killed, 138 wounded and two missing, of | cannot be given. It was in the portion of the the small number with which it crossed the line that was surprised and routed at Cedar river. Only five officers were left unwounded. | Creek, but promptly rallied and did its full It had 230 men with its colors at Gettysburg, of whom 32 were killed and 89 wounded, or nearly one-half. Col. Revere was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Macy had his hand so injured as to require amputation; only three officers escaped unhurt. It distinguished itself at Bristow Station, where it repulsed the rebels with heavy loss, while suffering but little itself. Its fighting in the Wilderness began with the 6th of May at the plank road, where it lost 30 killed, including Major Abbott. When its three years | and 78 wounded. It was part of the Army of expired only 21 men of its original numbers were mustered out. Including men transferred from other organizations and those promoted rolls 2,435 men, of whom 192 were killed on brigades against Heckman's and Wistar's Brithe field of battle, 50 died in rebel prisons and 533 are unaccounted for on the record of the Adintant-General's office. The high character the 27th lost 19 killed, 46 wounded and of the men composing the regiment is shown | 248 prisoners, of whom 120 died in prison. by the fact that it had 11 officers who attained

rank of Brevet-Brigadier General or higher. The 21st Mass .- Cols. Augustus Morse, Wiliam S. Clark, and George P. Hawkes-was organized at Worcester Aug. 19, 1861, and sined the Barnside expedition to North Caroion. Its first battle was at Roanoke Island, where it executed a fine flanking movement which contributed greatly to the victory. It lost in this action 13 killed and 44 wounded. It lost 23 killed and 35 wounded at New Berne. At Chantilly it foiled Stonewall Jackson's attempt to flank the command and lost out of 400 present with the colors 38 killed, 76 wounded North Carolina, where on the 7th of March, went West with the Ninth Corps to Vicksburg of the Potomac to enter the Wilderness campaign, where it had its first serious fighting on the 9th of May. It lost 13 killed, 21 wounded and 13 prisoners in the fight at Bethesda Church, and manued an advance part of the works in front of Petersburg, where for weeks the fighting was almost incessant. Its last fight was on the 25th of September at Peeble's Farm, which it entered with 75 muskets and lost four rolled altogether 1,435 men, of whom 95 were

killed and 119 died of wounds or disease. The 22d Mass. - Cols. Henry Wilson, Jesse A. Gove (killed), Charles E. Griswold and William S. Tilton, known as the "Henry Wilson Regiment,"-was organized at Lynnfield, Oct. 26, 1861, and assigned to Martindale's Brigade, of Fitz John Porter's Division. Its commander, Col. Gove, was the first Union soldier to scale the abandoned works at Yorktown, and the 22d's flag the first raised on the rebel flag-staff. At Gainea's Mill it lost its Colonel, and 70 men kilfed, 86 wounded, and 177 prisoners. It to its old camp near Washington, at the conclusion of the Peninsular campaign, it had but 200 of the 1,100 men it had started out with six months before. At Gettysburg but 67 muskets were with the colors, but the bearers of these fought gallantly; 15 were killed and 25 wounded. The regiment was recruited up and entered the Wilderness campaign with 280 muskets. In its first battle it lost 36 men, of 57 wounded. The fighting from there to the and when its term of service expired on the 3d of October but 125 enlisted men were mustered out. There were 1,440 men enrolled, of whom

disease, etc. Its percentage of killed was the largest of any Massachusetts regiment. The 23d Mass. - Cols. John Kurtz and Andrew Ellwell-was organized at Lynnfield, Oct. 24, 1861, and assigned to Burnside's North Caroina expedition. Its first battle was Roanoke Island, where it behaved handsomely, and lost 12 killed and 42 wounded. In 1861 it entered the Army of the James, and joined in the illfated movement against Petersburg. In the first assault upon that place it lost, out of 220 with the colors, 23 killed and 16 wounded and returned to the garrison of New Berne, and and disease. there suffered from the ravages of the yellow fever. It numbered altogether 1,345 men, of

whom 40 were killed and 144 died of wounds first known as the "Eastern Bay State Regi-The 24th Mass.-known as the "New Engand Guards Regiment," Cols, Thomas G. Stevenson, Francis Osborn, and Albert Ordwaywas organized at Readville Dec. 6, 1861, and joined in the Burnside expedition. It was not able to participate in the capture of Roanoke Island, owing to the transport upon which it trenches, waded through the malarial swamps and did picket duty on the sand islands in front of that city, but on the 26th of August it made a successful sortie, by which it captured a portion of the rebel works and all the men in it with little loss to itself. The malarial poison did its work so effectually that at one time the regiment reported 396 sick, and only 280 fit for duty. It was sent to Florida for the recovery of its health, where it remained during the Winter, and 415 of its members veteranized. It entered the Army of the James at the beginning of 1864, and at Drury's Bluff lost 58 men. In the fight at Deep Bottom it lost 19 killed, 93 wounded and 12 missing. It entered the city of Richmond after that place fell in April, and was put on provost duty until the end of its service. Altogether it numbered 1.520 men, of whom 63 were killed and 147 died of wounds and disease.

The 25th Mass.—Cols. Edward Upton, Josiah Pickett and James Turner-was organized at Worcester Oct. 31, 1861, and with the 23d, 24th and 27th Mass, and 10th Conn., constituted Foster's Brigade, of Burnside's expedition. Its first battle was Roanoke Island, where it lost 6 killed and 40 wounded. It took part in all the operations in North Carolina, until it entered the Army of the James for the movement against Petersburg. It was desperately engaged at Cold Harbor, where, out of 302 men with the colors, it lost 27 killed, 139 wounded and 49 missing; nearly all the officers were killed or wounded. It was afterward returned to the Department of North Carolina, and its last fight was at Kinston. It enrolled 1,400, | Pope returns to St. Louis, Mo., to resume the prac- | O., for burial.

wounds and disease.

The 26th Mass. was organized at Lowell, Nov. 4, 1861, with Col. Edward F. Jones, who had commanded the 6th when it was attacked 1862, and was succeeded by Col. Alpha B. Farr, who resigned Oct. 18, 1864, when the regiment passed under command of Lieut,-Col, William H. Chapman. It was largely officered by men from the 6th Mass. Militia. It was sent to Ship Island, where it was brigaded with the 2d and 6th Mass Battories. After the capture of the forts below New Orleans it was detailed to garrison them, while the rest of the forces marched on to New Orleans. It subsequently was placed in the Second Division of the Ninemembers re-entered the service, a larger numshare toward winning the subsequent victory. It numbered 1,405, of whom 43 were killed and 191 died of wounds and disease, The 27th Mass.-Cols. Horace C. Lee, and

Walter G. Bartholomew, was organized at

Springfield, Nov. 18, 1861, and formed part of

Burnside's expedition. Its first fight was on Roanoke Island, where it was in the flanking movement and lost seven killed and eight wounded. At New Berne it lost seven killed the James in the operations against Petersburg, where it fought a number of severe battles and lost heavily. On the morning of May 16, Gen. or transferred of its own numbers, it had on its | Beauregard threw Ransom's Division of four gades, and after a severe struggle crushed them by a flank movement. In the fight The remnant of the regiment was almost annihilated on the 2d of June, where it lost 20 killed, including Maj. Walker, commanding, 60 wounded and 4 prisoners. Of the 744 men who had entered the campaign but 83 remained, and a few days later two of its five officers were killed, five men wounded and seven taken prisoners. The return of detailed men and convalescents, and the coming in of recruits, raised the numbers to 114 men and 4 officers, of whom 3 were killed and 20 wounded in the subsequent operations of the siege. The regiment was sent to its old campaign ground in and 26 prisoners. At Anticiam it was with 1865, while on outpost duty it was surrounded the Ninth Corps at the struggle for the bridge, by Hoke's Division, It fought, made a gallant and there lost 10 killed and 35 wounded. It stand, in which it lost 7 killed and 40 wounded, when it was compelled to surrender. It enand East Tennessee, and returned to the Army | rolled 1,567 men, of whom 71 were killed and 293 died of wounds and disease. The 28th Mass .- Cols. C. William Monteith,

and James Fleming-was an Irish regiment, organized at Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1862. Its first service was at the capture of Fort Pulaski after which, with the 79th N. Y., it formed Farnsworth's Brigade, of the First Divison of the Ninth Corps. At the second Bull Run it killed, 10 wounded and 11 prisoners. It en- lost 18 killed, 109 wounded and 8 missing. The next day, at Chantilly, it lost 15 killed, 79 wounded and 5 missing. It was transferred to Meagher's Irish Brigade, of the First Division, Second Corps, and participated in the heroic charge of that brigade at Mayre's Hights, where it lost 110 killed and wounded. It was sharply engaged both the second and third days at Gettysburg, losing 101 killed, wounded and missing. At Todd's Tavern, in the Wilderness, it lost 16 killed, 67 wounded and 15 missing. At the "Bloody Angle" it made one of the most brilliant and successful charges of the war. It had less than fought at Maivern Hill, and when it got back | 200 in the fight at Fort Stedman, of whom 7 were killed and 69 wounded. It had only 20 men to take into its last action, near Sutherland Station, and of these 6 were wounded. Its rolls bore the names of 1,856 men, of whom 161 were killed and 203 died of wounds and disease.

organized at Pawtucket and Cambridge, from May 14, 1861, to Jan. 23, 1863, assigned to duty in Meagher's Irish Brigade, and saw its whom 15 were killed. At Laurel Hill, it capt- | first fighting at Fair Oaks. It took part in all ured some rifle-pits, at the cost of 17 killed and | the fighting of the Peninsula. At Antietam it lost 9 killed, 31 wounded and 4 missing, James was very destructive to the organization, It entered the First Brigade of the First Division, Ninth Corps, and went with that organization to Vicksburg and East Tennessee. In the siege of Knoxville it made a successful most valuable contributions to the History 141 were killed and 143 died from wounds, charge capturing a large number of prisoners and two battleflags. It came East with the Nith Corps and took part in the Wilderness campaign as part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. At the North Anna it had less than 100 in the fight, of whom 7 were killed and 23 wounded; 3 colorbearers were killed in quick succession. It was in the thick of the hand-to-hand fight at Fort Stedman, and there captured 350 rebels, more than twice as many as it had in its own ranks. It was in the final assault on the works in front of Petersburg. It enrolled 1,518 men. 51 captured, of whom 37 died in prison. It was of whom 47 were killed and 107 died of wounds

The 29th Mass.-Col. Ebenezer W. Pierce-was

The 30th Mass.-Col. Nathan A. M. Dudleywas organized at Lowell, Jan. 2, 1862, and was ment." It formed part of the forces for the capture of New Orleans, and then was assigned to Gen. Thomas Williams's Brigade. It suffered severely from illness on the Vicksburg expedithe Military Division of the Missouri tion, and had but 350 men at the battle of Baton Rouge. It came to close quarters with the rebels there, the lines being but 50 yards apart. It took its share in the siege of Port Hudson, was, running aground. It took its full share in | and furnished large contingents to the forlorn the battle of New Berne, however, and in the hopes. It came with the Nineteenth Corps to other operations of that section. In January, the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in all 1863, it joined in the expedition against of the battles of that campaign. It led in the Charleston. For four months it dug in forward movement at Cedar Creek, after the rout of the morning, and its flag was the first to wave over the intrenchments that the rebels had taken from the Union forces. It lost 13 killed, 95 wounded and 19 missing. It was sent to South Carolina at the close of the war, and remained there until its service expired. It enrolled 1.513 men, of whom it lost by battle and disease 371.

This sketch will be continued in our next issue. We are indebted for the above facts and figures to Comrade James L. Bowen's "Massachusetts in the War."

PERSONAL.

Mai, H. Wadsworth Clarke was appointed by the Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., last week, as City Engineer. Maj. Clarke entered the service in the 185th N. Y. as First Licutenant, and served until mustered out in 1865. He has been City Engineer of Syracuse several times; has been engaged in the Army of the Potomac reached him by a rapid several engineering projects in Central New York : is a comrade of Root Post, No. 151, of Syracuse, and has been prominently identified with the Grand Army for years. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

Mr. Horton Pope, son of Gen. John Pope, Major-General, U.S. Army, retired, who has been Private Secretary for Gen. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and who resigned last week, has been considerably annoyed at a dispatch sent to Western papers which stated that the cause of his resignation was that Gen. Noble required him to do menial duty. Mr. Pope says the story is absolutely untrue, and that Secretary Noble has never required him to perform any duty inconsistent with dignity and selfrespect; that his relations with the Secretary have

tice of the law, and he thinks that a young stiorney has little to gain and much to lose to abandon his profession for three or four years of offleeholding. Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, made an gument before the District Commissioners on Friday last in favor of amending the charter of the Georgetown Dock, Barge and Railroad Co. The General was dressed in full evening costume, and wore the usual buttonhole bouquet in the left

lapel of his swallow-tail coat. An application for pension was made last week a favor of the widow of Stonewall Jackson, the selebrated rebel General, for services rendered the dovernment during the war with Mexico. The papers are signed by Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, who was a comrade of Gen, Jackson in that war as well as the war of the rebellion. It is understood that Mrs. Jackson is in very moderate circumstances, and the \$8 per month, which will be allowed, will be a great help to her.

Mr. Hallam Williamson, son of Gen, James A. Williamson, of Iowa, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, and now President of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, was recently appointed Postmaster at Albuquerque, New Mexico, Young Williamson inherits many of the sterling qualities of his father, who arose from the position of Adjutant of the 4th Iowa to be a Brigadier-General. He will make a splendid Postmaster.

Frank B. Tracy, son of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, runs a stock farm in Tioga County, New York. He is an athlete and a horseman, and raises some of the finest blooded animals in the country. He enjoys his occupation, and would not leave it for any position under the Government.

Gen. G. M. Dodge, President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, was in Washington last week on business. The General was the first Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, and had charge of its construction until it had crossed the Black Hills, in Wyoming. He has been interested in many railroads in the West and Southwest, and has been prosperous, being ranked now among the millionaires of the country. He was comparatively a poor man when he entered the service at the outbreak of the war, and deserves credit for his push and business capacity.

The Saturday Globe of Utica, N. Y., publishes an admirable picture of Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, of Auburn, recently installed as President of the W.R.C. of New York. Mrs. Niehols, who is one of the banners of the W.R.C., and has done as much good work in building it up as any other woman, has taken hold of the Department of New York with her usual energy and effectiveness, and no doubt we shall soon see good results of her leadership.

Past Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz read a very interesting paper before the meeting of Toledo Post, G.A.R., Toledo, O., last week, on the battle of Mission Ridge, where Comrade Kountz, then a drummer boy, but carrying a musket, lost

MUSTERED OUT.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE CROOK.

Maj.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., who com nanded the Department of West Virginia in 1864 in the Valley campaign, that is generally designated as the Eighth Corps, died suddenly last Sat urday morning, March 22, in his rooms at the Palsee Hotel in Chicago of heart disease. He had risen at his usual hour and was dressing, when he told Mrs. Crook that he needed help, for he could not breathe. Medical assistance was summoned. but he died at 7:15 a, m., and on Monday last was buried at Oakland, Md., the old home of Mrs. Crook, where the ceremonies were atte several officers of his late staff, and by Maj.-Gen schofield and a number of other officers who went from Washington to pay the last respects due to such a gallant and distinguished soldier.

Gen. Crook was born Sept. 8, 1829, in the village of Franklin, Warren Co., O., and entered the academy at West Point in 1848, graduating in 1852 No. 38 in Richard Byrnes (killed), George W. Cartwright a class of 43-another example, like Gens Grant and Sheridan, that great soldiers do not always rank highest in their academic careers. He went at once to the 4th Inf. after a brief service at Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor, and then put in four years at various posts in northern California In the Rogue River campaign of 1856 he saw his first rough experience with wild Indians, and fought them several times, earning something then of the listinction as an Indian fighter that characterized his later career. In that year he became a First licutenant, and when the Pitt River Indians broke lose in 1857 he was given command of the expedition that brought them to terms, and in which time he fought them in five actions, being severely wounded with an arrow in the fight of June 10,

When the rebellion began he was offered a captaincy in one of the new regiments, but declined it, and was at once promoted in his own regi-Very soon after he was made Colonel of the 36th Ohio Inf., and September of the followng year was made Brigadier-General of Volun teers for the gallant work he had done in West Virginia while commanding and fighting a brigade He was severely wounded in May, 1862, at Lewisourg, W. Va., but was back with his command in time to join the Army of the Potomac and take a rominent part in the battles of South Mountai and Antiedam, in each of which battles he gained prevets for gullantry,

After the Maryland campaign, when McClellan dly let Lee slip safely away across the Potomac, Gen. Crook took his command back to the mount ains of West Virginia; but in the February following was detached and sent to Tennessee, where he mmanded first an independent division and then the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland in the Tulishoma campaign, and took part in the battle at Chickamauga.

In November, 1863, he was sent back to West Virginis, and not long after was placed in command f the Department, and of the troops that in the Valley campaign under Sheridan, were generally designated as the Eighth Corps; and it was while in command of that force that he was struck in the heavy fog of Oct. 19, 1864, that opened the buttle of History shows how blameless Gen Crook was

for the temporary disaster that morning, and of how well he and his troops behaved in the later ours that succeeded the overwhelming assault. When Sheridan went back to Grant, Crook was eft again in command in West Virginia, and coninued there until March 26, 1865, when he was called to command the Cavniry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and when the rebellion died at Appomattox he was the last cavalry commander

He was made a Major-General of Volunteers for Cedar, Creek, although he had been brevetted before "for distinguished service," and was mustered out of the volunteers Jan. 15, 1866, after he had been in command some time at Wilmington, N. C. When the Regular Army was increased in 1866, he became Lieutenant-Colonel, 23d Inf., and commanding the Boise District in Idaho, sat down heavily on the Snake River Indians Then, in 1872 he was assigned with his brevet

rank of Major-General to command in Arizona. and when the Tonto Apaches tried to play the same game on him that they had on other cohe sat down upon them so hard that to this day the Apaches dread the name of Crook. From Arizona to the Department of the Platte in 1875, he thrashed out the Sioux in two years of

hard work so that he rounded them all up in their eservations, and made even such a scoundrel as Mok-pi-a-lu-ta (Red Cloud) behave himself. The story of his work in Arizona and Mexico when he went back there in 1883 is too well known to tell again, and the controversy with Gen. Sheri dan is yet being discussed. In 1886, at his own request, he was relieved from command in Arizona and went back to the Platte, where he remained until his promotion to Major-General upon Gen. l'erry's retirement, in April, 1888, and then succeeded Gen. Howard at Chicago in command of

GEN. ROBERT C. SCHENCK. Maj.-Gen. Robert Cumming Schenek died at his residence here last Sunday afternoon, March 23, of diphtheria which followed an attack of pneumo-He was born near Dayton, O., Oct. 4, 1809, and

after graduating at Miami University in 1827, stud-ied law with Hon. Thomas Corwin, with whom he practiced for a time after admission to the bar. After two years' service in the Ohio Legislature he was elected to Congress and served from 1843 to 1851 from the Dayton District, when Presiden Killmore appointed him Minister to Brazil, Hewas also accredited to the Argentine Republic, to Paragusy and Uraguay, and negotiated advan tageous treaties with each of those countries that secured to us the free navigation of the Rio Platte. When the rebellion began he was at once com missioned Brigadier-General, and commanded at Bull Run the brigade that checked the rebel pursuit of our routed forces. His next service was in Shenandoah Valley, where he commanded a division at Cross Keys, and with the rest of Fremont's

Run campaign, in which he was severly wounded in the right arm in the battle of August 30. Being promoted to Major-General, he was assigned, in December, 1862, to command of the Middle Military Department, which comprised Maryland and the Shenandouh Valley, and held that com mand, with headquarters at Baltimore, when Lee made his invasion into Pennsylvania to meet defeat at Gottysburg. During that invasion Gen. J. E. B. Stuart marched his eavalry command castward through Maryland to capture Baltimore, and turned back when in full sight of the city, although Gen. Schenck had less than a thousand troops behind his barricades of tobacco and sugar hogsheads until three batteries of light artillery from

and Banks's forces, took parl in the second Bull

march from Washington. In the Winter of 1863 he was again in Congress, and he became Chairman of the House Military Com. mittee, resigning his Major-General's commission When Thaddeus Stevens died he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and the leader of the Republican majority,

When his Congressional career ended, In 1870, he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and was also designated as a member of the High Joint Commission that formulated the Trenty of Washington that settled the Alabama claims question. His service abroad was creditable, but he was unfortunate in becoming smirehed by his innocent con-nection with the scandal of the Emma Mine swin-die, and resigned in 1876, to return to Washington, where he made his home until death reached him at a ripe age.

For several years his health was precarious, but he had fully recovered and bade fair to live many years yet, until the varying climate of the past Winter affected his lungs and he passed away, always been of the most pleasant character. Mr. The remains were taken to his old home at Dayton,